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same time, from the sides as well as from the ends, and the colony be broad and sedentary, instead of long, narrow, and progressive.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 5. *Cristatella ophidioidea* Hyatt.

Fig. 1. Magnified view of one Polypide, isolated, showing at E (above) the upper surface of the sac, or cœnœcium, and at E (below) the creeping disc, and at Q, Q, the meshes of the internal muscles, which aid in locomotion. M, M', M'', muscles which retract the tube and plume, retractors. N, muscles which retain the fold, which is reduced in this genus to a circular constriction, and devoid of the muscles marked N', in preceding plates. $\bar{Z}$, clear spaces in the wall of the arm. O, the bases of muscles which move the tentacles; the upper portions of these are seen in Fig. 7.

Figs. 2, 3, and 4. Upper and lower side, and profile view of the statoblast. W', horny sheath; W'', annular sheath; W''', spines, only eight and five pairs of these are figured, there are in nature twenty-two short and thirty-two long spines.

Fig. 5. View of intestine with upper part of stomach and lower part of throat in the background. K, throat; K', stomach; K'', intestine; $\bar{K}$, anus.

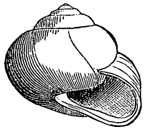
THE LAND SNAILS OF NEW ENGLAND.

BY EDWARD S. MORSE.

(Continued from page 151.)

Helix hortensis *Muller*. (Fig. 16.) Shell nearly globular, smooth, shining, yellow. Whorls five, convex, spire somewhat elevated, suture at extremity of last whorl curved toward the aperture. Lip slightly reflected, white, and having a thickened margin within the shell; the reflected condition of the lip disappearing at the base of the shell. Aperture rounded; umbilicus absent. The base of the shell is quite convex. Specimens are sometimes found with one or more brown bands revolving with the whorls. Animal blackish, tinged with brown; creeping disc inky; extremity dirty flesh-color.

Fig. 16.

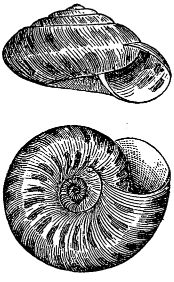


This species has been found in the greatest abundance on certain islands on the coast of Maine, and also on the lower parts of Cape Cod and Cape Ann, as well as in Canada and Nova Scotia. It is unquestionably identical with the European species, and is supposed to have found its way to this country through commercial intercourse, though it seems strange that, while in the old country it is found near the habitations of men, in this country it occurs only upon the most uninhabitable islands.

In England, this species is very abundant, and forms a favorite food for the thrushes and blackbirds. Ralph Tate, the author of a very readable book on the land and fresh-water mollusks of Great Britain, says: "In a country walk one may frequently see a large stone surrounded by fractured snail-shells; these are the slaughtering-blocks whereon the poor snail is sacrificed for the welfare of our songsters and their young progenies. The shells are very systematically broken. The bird strikes the shell upon the stone in such a position as to expose the principal mass of the snail at about the commencement of the last whorl." In France, this species is used as an article of food.

Helix alternata *Say*. (Figs. 17, 18.) Shell flattened, heavily striated; light horn-color, with dark brown bands and spots arranged obliquely across the whorls. Aperture, when viewed from below, nearly circular. Lip simple and sharp. Whorls six in full-grown shells. In young specimens the shell is carinated, that is, the outer whorl is keeled or angulated, instead of rounded. The base of the shell is lighter in color than the upper surface. Colorless shells are sometimes found. Diameter about one inch.

Figs. 17, 18.

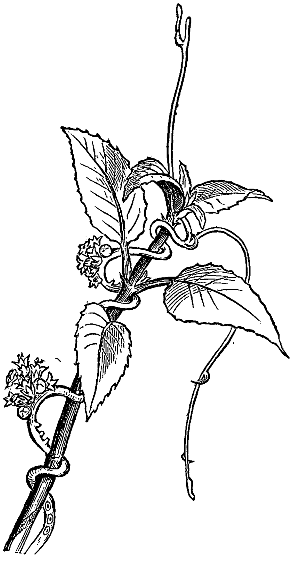


This is one of the most common species of snail in New England, though occurring only in certain localities; it generally occurs in great numbers. It is found in forests, and sometimes in open fields in damp situations. On islands they often occur in the greatest profusion. When in captivity, they lie buried most of the time under the moist earth, and appear to suffer more from the want of moisture than other species. — *To be continued.*

PARASITIC PLANTS.

BY G. D. PHIPPEN.

Fig. 1.



To persons familiar with the principles of cultivation, and with more or less knowledge of our native plants, the fact that there are tribes of plants in other regions of the earth, that, without any attachment whatever to the soil, grow and produce flowers of the most novel form and brilliancy of colors, seems wonderful in the extreme. Such are the Epiphytes, or air-plants of the tropics, whose seeds, lodging on the branches of living or decayed trees, or even upon the very rocks, readily vegetate, and draw from the surrounding atmosphere the constituents of their growth.

This is accomplished chiefly through their roots, as in